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first described, then the earlier English and other modern language versions, then the ancient versions, and finally the original Hebrew and Greek texts. Then a discussion of the canonicity of the two Testaments, with brief introductions to the writings, is given. And at the close three chapters are devoted, one each, to the Books of the Law, the Poetical Books, and the Prophetical Books. The purpose was an excellent one, and its achievement a success. For the use of Sunday schools and non-professional Bible students generally, the work is quite the best of any to be had. It seems unfortunate that such a desirable hand-book should be issued in the fancy and impractical binding which was adopted in this case.

#### Our Lord's Knowledge as Man.

*An Inquiry into the Nature of Our Lord's Knowledge as Man.* By W. S. Swayne, M. A. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1891. Pp. xxx, 55.

Any book upon this theme will attract attention at present, and these two conjoined essays are worthy of a careful reading. The question is raised at once, Was our Lord as Man omniscient? The treatment which follows seems to be with reference mainly to Christ's knowledge concerning the literary aspects of Old Testament Scriptures. Then Luke 2:52 and Mark 13:32 are discussed, the argument showing that from the first a real increase in knowledge is to be inferred, while the second shows that a real limitation of Christ's knowledge is not inconsistent with his infallibility. In closing, the *Kenosis* of Christ is discussed, and the conclusion reached that it was a loving self-restraint of the divine nature, which is the fullest expression of divine love.

#### How to Read Isaiah.

*How to Read Isaiah: Being the Prophecies of Isaiah arranged in order of time and subject.* By Buchanan Blake, B. D. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 1891. Pp. 184.

The peculiarity which makes the Book of Isaiah difficult of mastery from an historical point of view is, that the material is not arranged in order of time and subject, it comes probably from two or more different authors, and it has been subject to editorial additions and arrangements. The first and most important task, therefore, is to get the text into its true unbroken continuity. After that is done, it is best to allow the prophet himself to speak directly to the reader in his own words. This is the plan adopted by the author. The whole material is divided into parts, and then subdivided into topical paragraphs, in a skillful, attractive way. To the text is added, in the latter half of the book, a number of chapters treating the history in detail, and producing an historical representation of the prophet's views and environments. The whole work is admirably conceived and worked out. The discussion of Isaiah and his time is of the highest excellence and value.